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[illegible] Semi-Weekly OBSERVER [illegible] in advance; $4 50 if paid [illegible] of subscription; or $5 00 [illegible] has expired.

[illegible]MENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] and thirty cents for each [illegible] Yearly advertisements [illegible], at reasonable rates. Ad- [illegible] to state the number of [illegible] or they will be continued till [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible] Editors must be post paid.

[illegible] HISTORICAL SKETCHES.— [illegible] the extracts from our exchan- [illegible]—the present being a [illegible]

WHEELER'S BOOK.

[illegible] Historical Sketches of [illegible] are published, and in [illegible] to subscribers. A copy [illegible] table a few days since, [illegible] place, but we have [illegible] to examine it except in [illegible]

[illegible] to see in it many rare [illegible] official papers relating [illegible], and important sta- [illegible] which have been hitherto [illegible] to the common readers of [illegible]

[illegible] hand, we perceive that the [illegible] undergo the ordeal of pretty [illegible] not only on account of its [illegible] in many particu- [illegible] endeavors to make the work [illegible] to the representatives of [illegible] literature of the State, he [illegible] too much with *first-family*- [illegible] sketches of the distinguished [illegible], he includes the living [illegible], and it is a very diffi- [illegible] do justice to the living, in [illegible] contemporaries, by any attempt [illegible]. Besides, whether Mr. [illegible] of the fact or not, his par- [illegible] are sometimes perceptible [illegible] of his work.

[illegible] to be several inaccurat- [illegible], some were to be ex- [illegible] of its extent and charac- [illegible], however, be of disad- [illegible] they may be corrected [illegible] they will serve to awa- [illegible] and end in a full devel- [illegible] desire for a full and [illegible] North Carolina, such [illegible] justice to the State.

[illegible] *sketchy*, and lacks, both [illegible] the dignity of a *his*- [illegible] repository of much, very [illegible] to the North Caro- [illegible] where else collected [illegible] have no hesitation in [illegible] public patronage.

[illegible] Greensborough Patriot.

WILMINGTON HERALD.

[illegible] HISTORY OF N. CAROLINA."

[illegible]

[illegible] suggested the above extract [illegible] as an appropriate [illegible] title pages of future e- [illegible] History of North Caro- [illegible] it much, for altho' [illegible] every reader of this [illegible] that it is a most [illegible] position, written in [illegible] rules of the English [illegible] be denied that [illegible] and biographi- [illegible] its pages, of great [illegible] The industry and per- [illegible] by the compiler, for [illegible] historian, in gathering [illegible] rubbish of the past many [illegible] the revolutionary era, [illegible] and entitle him to [illegible] part we acknowledge [illegible] having invested the pe- [illegible] for a copy of the [illegible] every body in the [illegible] do likewise. It [illegible] first place to be gross- [illegible] perfection does not ex- [illegible] betrays great parti- [illegible] prejudice, but re- [illegible] as clearly evidenc- [illegible] has been a man of [illegible] ranks, and now [illegible] down the backs of [illegible] for a similar ser- [illegible] long ago; it also [illegible] satisfaction, and as this [illegible] independence [illegible] formal rules of [illegible] in the books for the [illegible] writers; alas Wheeler [illegible] no resemblance to [illegible] take the book as [illegible] when one purchases [illegible] gone events is ex- [illegible] the work now under [illegible] that a different i- [illegible] order that future dis- [illegible] may be prevent- [illegible] scattered broad cast [illegible] mistakes, some ludicrous, [illegible] very many unpardon- [illegible] information, if we [illegible] by a part soon to [illegible], and therefore va- [illegible] portion full of [illegible] authentic details, and [illegible] In his notices of the [illegible] different counties, [illegible] ability, who [illegible] in their day, are o- [illegible] others of mediocre [illegible] thrust forward. Ma- [illegible] notices are very mea- [illegible] information might rea- [illegible]; others are unne- [illegible] Now we can very easily [illegible] difficulties springing up in the way of the author, in his endeavor to give a running biography of the notables of the State, and are prepared to excuse many imperfections and short comings, but apart from the propriety, in the first place, of filling a thick volume with local and biographical incidents of no immediate or prospective value beyond the circle in which they occurred, the necessity of presenting an impartial and just record of men and things, so that the fame of her citizens, which is the glory of the State, weighed in a true balance, should be handed down, as honorable incentives and models for future imitation, the necessity, we repeat, if the attempt was made at all, that it should have all the sanctions and authority of history, is strikingly apparent. Inasmuch, therefore, as Mr. Wheeler's biographical sketches are incomplete, render slight praise in some instances, and undue eulogy in others, their omission altogether, would have been more in accordance with those principles of equitable right, with which as a member of the bar, he is presumably conversant. As it is, they do injustice to many and necessarily impair all confidence in the work.

We have said that the book abounded in errors, here are some of them. Turning to New Hanover, we find that Wilmington is distant from Raleigh one hundred and forty-eight miles. This may be correct, but the usual travelling route is via the Rail Road to Goldsboro', and from thence to Raleigh. This route is one hundred and thirty-four miles long. Through Sampson county, unless we are misinformed, it is one hundred and twenty odd miles.

The annual products of New Hanover county, are set down as follows: 39,951 barrels of Turpentine; 200,423 bushels of Corn; 7,458 pounds of Wool; $14,178 worth of Lumber; 109 barrels of Fish. We do not know the source from whence these statistics are obtained, but they present a very poor figure indeed, and are wretchedly inaccurate. The Turpentine crop of this County, for the last year amounted to some 60,000 bbls. As regards Lumber, Heaven save the mark, $14,000 for one year, it is amusing indeed. There are nine steam saw mills in this place alone, which probably saw 40,000,000 feet of Lumber in a year, at a valuation of $480,000; 109 barrels of Fish! a whole twelve months work! Sneeden and Hewlett, and the other fishermen on the coast, who not unfrequently bring to the shore at a single haul, an amount exceeding the above, must laugh at this statistic. These are set down as the products of New Hanover County. Not a word about the Rice crop of this and the adjoining county of Brunswick. Is not Rice a product? One of the chief staples of this section of country. It may be a matter of information to Mr. Wheeler, which we cheerfully give for the benefit of subsequent editions of his work, that there are some eight or nine million pounds of Rough Rice raised annually on the margin of the Cape Fear.

Again he omits all notice of the Ground Pea crop of this County, which is worth jotting down. We are informed it reaches to the snug sum of $70, or 75,000 per annum.

Nothing is said about the value of the trade in Spirits of Turpentine, in Tar, Pitch, &c.

He puts down the product of Turpentine in Brunswick county as less in value, than the product of a gentleman resident there.

Turning from statistics, we will glance at biography.

He says that Col. James Moore, of Brunswick, died at his brother's house while on his way North to join Gen. Washington.

The truth is, Col. James Moore was ordered to take command of the Southern Department of the United States, consisting of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, having been appointed a General Officer in the Continental line, and died while on the eve of joining the army. Some of his military letters can be found in Moultrie's History. He was the first officer appointed to this command by the Continental Congress.

His notices of Cornelius Harnett, Archibald McLaine, Judge Wright, and Timothy Bludworth, four very prominent and distinguished citizens, are very meagre, and might have been easily rendered more full by enquiries in this place.

No notice whatever is taken of Hon. Wm. H. Hill, who formerly represented this District in Congress, and held the office of United States District Attorney, a gentleman of influence and ability; nor of his son the celebrated Joseph A. Hill, the orator of the Cape Fear, and undoubtedly the first man of his age in the State, who represented the town and county on several occasions in the Legislature, and who was cut off in the vigor of his days, and the first fruits of his fame. Nor of Wm. B. Meares, who likewise represented the town and county in the Legislature who was the candidate of the Whig party more than once for U. S. Senator, his election being warmly urged by Mr. Gaston. Nor of Col. Jno. D. Jones, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, and the recipient of other offices of trust and importance.

He omits all notice of Godfrey, the author of *the first American Drama* "Prince of Parthia," and the son of the discoverer of the quadrant, who now lies buried in St. James' Church Yard, a short distance off.

Also of Dr. John Hill, late President of the Bank of Cape Fear, a scholar, and a writer of fine ability, and the author of an admirable address delivered at Chapel Hill some years ago.

Of Archibald M. Hooper, known throughout the State for his extensive research and varied acquirements.

Of Wm. S. Hasell, the author of 'Alfred,' an historical poem, which was deemed worthy of publication in the Charleston Book, (1845) but of which a *North Carolina Historian* takes no note.

Of Col. William McRee, U. S. E., a gentleman of distinguished military talent, whose admirable qualities of mind and heart procured him early distinction and lasting honor. Of whom Gen. Scott remarked, that "he combined more of genius and military science with high courage than any other officer who participated in the war of 1814." And Mr. Calhoun likewise declared, that "his talents and character were of the highest order, and that he only lacked opportunity to distinguish himself as a military chief."

Of Capt. Alex. Swift, an officer of great merit, who served his country with distinction during the Mexican war, and died a few years since.

Of Wm. Henry Wright, Lieutenant of the U. S. Engineers, a man of splendid ability, who graduated at West Point with the highest honors of the Institution, and was the author of a "Practical Treatise on Mortars," now a standard and valuable work.

Of Capt. Samuel McKenzie, of Brunswick, greatly distinguished, who was an actor in the brilliant operations in Mexico during the last war, and died there after the capture of the city.

Of Samuel R. Jocelyn, the first Equity lawyer of his day in the State, whose professional ability in this department of jurisprudence was such, that an earnest desire was entertained during his life to establish a special Court of Chancery, in order that he might be made the Chancellor thereof, and doubtless this Court would have been created but for his characteristic disinclination to assume this or any other office.

His notice of Hon. John Stanly, of Newbern, that unrivalled debater, is brief and poor indeed. In fact but eight lines and three quarters are devoted to his life and services, and the balance, something over a page, to an account of his "unfortunate affair with Gov. Speight." And by the bye, it seems to be a penchant of the Col.'s to record all the duels that have taken place in by gone years, forgetting apparently that their relation can serve no useful purpose whatever, but may have a tendency to re-open old wounds, and excite ancient and nearly extinguished animosities.

Capt. J. H. K. Burgwin, who was killed at Taos, in New Mexico, and of whom a brief notice is given under the head of Craven County, belonged to Wilmington.

There are numberless other mistakes and short comings to which we have not the leisure to advert. Some of them have been pointed out by other papers. We dislike repetition. We will record two more only and leave the subject. Our friend Strong, of the N. C. Telegraph, is omitted in the list of Editors of the State, and Judge Potter, of Fayetteville, one of the oldest Judges in the country, known throughout the State by nine-tenths of the people as having been appointed by Jefferson, a Judge of the *District* Court, is handed down by a lawyer and historian to succeeding generations as a *Circuit* Court Judge.

And this is *history*. The Lord look down.

For ourself while we desire that Col. Wheeler may receive ample pecuniary recompense for his zeal and industry; while we heartily recommend the purchase of his book by every son of North Carolina, for it is a valuable work beyond dispute, we nevertheless must protest against its reception abroad as a specimen of North Carolina literature. We are not so intensely in love with North Carolina and everything pertaining thereto, as to gulp down a history with a smack, merely because it is written by one of her sons, while at the same time the aforesaid history is full of misstatements and errors, and blunders of composition enough (were he alive) to burst old Lindley Murray's sides with laughter in the perusal.

"*Wilson.*"—Mr. Wheeler is mistaken in his statement that the county-seat of the new county of Yadkin, (Wilson,) was named in honor of Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe. It was named for the late Joseph Wilson, for many years Solicitor on the circuit in which Yadkin county is situated. We speak on the authority of "one who knows."—*Greensborough Pat.*

Late from Mexico.—Popular Outbreak.—Flight of Caravajal confirmed, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.

The steamer Mexico has arrived with advices from the City of Mexico, to the 19th ult. On the 16th, a popular outbreak occurred against all foreigners, in consequence of a reduction in the tariff on provisions. Many stores were destroyed and lives lost.

The raising of the siege at Cerralvo has been confirmed. Caravajal lost four killed and seventy wounded.

Bishop Creighton, the Bishop elect of the New York Diocese, and successor of Bishop Onderdonk, has published a letter, in which he declines the acceptance of the office. The chief reason assigned is the differences existing between portions of the Church.

We have received from the Publishers, Blackwood and the International Magazine for January.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Jan 8—St'r Henrietta, with goods for Rowland & McKay, Jones & Eufun, W Albright, J Whitehead, W Murphy & Co, N K McDuffie, D J McAlister, R W Goldston, H A London, H B Hayes & Son, Mickle & Ashe, J H Haughton, of the interior, and sundry persons in town.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 3—Brigs Watson from Sedgwick, Wanderer from St. Thomas, Lucy Atwood from N. Haven, Tangier from Matanzas, Eagle from Martinique; Schrs Suffolk from Newport, Virginia Griffith from N. York, Wm H Smith from ditto, Flora from Sedgwick, Lochiel from Castine, Me.; Barque Undine from N. York. 4—Brigs Elizabeth and Commerce from Martinique, Julia Moulton from St. Croix, Helen F Ryder from Boston, John R Dow from New York, Vermont from Eden, Me.; Schrs. Jane C Patterson and Ira Brewster from New York, J A Hobart from Providence, John G Faxon from Boston, St Leon from New Bedford. 5—Brig Charles Henry from New York; Dutch Galliot Agnetha from Amsterdam. 6—Br. Brig Triumph from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1852.

☞ The sickness of two of the hands in this office, (with other causes,) prevents our giving the usual attention to the editing of the Observer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the election on Monday last, Josiah E. Bryan, Esq. was elected Magistrate of Police, and the following gentlemen Commissioners for the ensuing year:

Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
2. P. Taylor.
3. Joseph Arey.
4. T. S. Lutterloh.
5. A. A. McKethan.
6. Wm. McLaurin.
7. Wm. Warden.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Raleigh Register again calls attention to the necessity of fixing on some time and place for the holding of our State Convention. It suggests the 4th Monday of April as the time; to which *we* have no sort of objection. And we farther urge again that the Convention should meet at the Capital of the State, as more convenient of access, more central, and more appropriate every way, than any other place.

The Register says that its proposed time of meeting "would give three months to our candidate for Governor, to canvass the State, and by that time the opinions of our friends in different sections of the Union, in regard to a candidate for the Presidency, will have assumed a reliable shape, upon which we may act with confidence."

For the want of a Central Committee, and in consequence of the difficulty of securing concert of action among the members of the Executive Committee appointed by the last State Convention, (consisting of three gentlemen in each of the nine Congressional Districts,) it is important that the Whig papers should speak as to the above points of time and place. And after all, as the papers will probably be divided in opinion, it may become necessary for the Executive Committee to act. We therefore append a list of that Committee, and suggest that Col. ANDREW JOYNER, (whose name stands next to that of the lamented Col. HINES in the Central District,) be requested to correspond with the other members of the Committee, and announce the result. The object would be facilitated if members of the Committee would at once write to Col. Joyner, at Halifax, expressing their views as to time and place.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Appointed at the Whig State Convention of 1850.

First District—N. W. Woodfin of Buncombe, Col. B. S. Gaither of Burke, Gen. S. F. Patterson of Caldwell.

Second—Col. H. L. Robards of Rowan, N. L. Williams of Surry, C. A. Parks of Wilkes.

Third—H. W. Guion of Lincoln, Absalom Myers of Anson, Alexander Kelly of Moore.

Fourth—No appointments were made, we believe.

Fifth—W. A. Graham of Orange, R. B. Gilliam of Granville, Isaac Clegg of Chatham.

Sixth—Richard Hines of Wake, Andrew Joyner of Halifax, Nathan Williams of Johnston.

Seventh—George Davis of New Hanover, Dr. H. A. Bizzell of Sampson, John A. Rowland of Robeson.

Eighth—Chas. Edwards of Greene, W. H. Washington, of Craven, Josiah Halsey of Tyrrell.

Ninth—D. A. Barnes of Northampton, Lewis Thompson of Bertie, W. B. Shepard of Pasquotank.

WHIG MEETINGS.—A meeting of the Whigs of Forsyth was held at Winston on the 16th ult., and resolutions were adopted, recommending Fillmore for President, Graham for Vice President, Gilmer for Governor, and Greensborough as the place for holding the Whig State Convention; to which twenty five delegates were appointed.

The Whigs of Stokes held a meeting on the 13th ult. They nominated Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and John Kerr of Caswell, for Governor. Twenty delegates were appointed to the State Convention, which is recommended to be held at Greensborough.

A meeting in Buncombe on the 30th ult. adopted similar resolutions and appointed delegates to the Convention.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—When Mr. Badger delivered his speech in the Senate against the Kossuth resolution, the Raleigh Standard attacked him furiously for it, denouncing his positions, and the arguments by which they were supported. Subsequently, Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, and Venable, voted precisely in accordance with Mr. Badger's views, and Mr. Venable spoke to the same purpose. This has furnished new light to the Standard, and whilst it has not magnanimity to retract its abuse of Mr. Badger, it adroitly falls in with the present current. It 'went off at half-cock,' but has an eye readily to perceive how the popular wind sits, and to trim its sails accordingly.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Democratic National Committee have fixed upon the first day of June next as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding their National Convention.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic brings accounts to the 24th ult.

The election for President of France commenced on the 20th, and was to continue three days. It was progressing very tranquilly, with no doubt of Louis Napoleon's success by an immense majority. As far as heard from he had 2,900,000 votes, to 600,000 against him. And the new form of Government instituted by him was sustained by 1,766,000 to 207,000 votes.

Addresses of adhesion have been presented to the President from 115 places and 38 departments.

The London Times states that the relations of Napoleon to the British government are unsatisfactory; that they are equally unsatisfactory to the despotic powers, as Austria and Russia, whilst pleased with the steps taken by Louis Napoleon, look upon his power as provisional, and it must give way to the restoration of legitimacy.

The republican clubs of Paris have decided that no republican government can be attempted now in France.

Robert J. Walker has declined the banquet offered to him at Southampton. His letter was posted and placarded about town, headed "Alliance with America."

The subject of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain for the preservation of freedom against the advancing tide of despotism was exciting a lively interest throughout the country.

Intelligence from Rome states that the Pope is highly pleased with the events that have transpired in France.

Liverpool, December 23.—Sales of cotton during the last three days 20,000 bales, at an advance of 1/4.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, a good deal of private business was introduced, but nothing of public importance occurred except the introduction of Kossuth, (of which an account is given below.)

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on the same day, Mr. Cartter's resolution appointing a committee of five to introduce Louis Kossuth to the House, was adopted, under the previous question, 123 to 54.—(Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Ashe, Caldwell, Morehead, Outlaw, Stanly, and Venable voted against the resolution, Mr. Clingman for it; and Messrs. Daniel and Dockery were absent.

Mr. Brown of Miss. endeavored to have the rules suspended to introduce a resolution declaring that the House declines to express an opinion as to the question of intervention in the affairs of other nations. But the House would not suspend the rules.

PRESENTATION OF GOVERNOR KOSSUTH TO THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

This imposing ceremony in honor of the great Hungarian, and in testimony of the approval by our government of the cause of liberty in Europe, which he represents, took place yesterday in the Senate Chamber at one o'clock. The proceeding, though august in its significance, was unostentatious in its character. As no similar presentation to either House of Congress has occurred, except in the case of General Lafayette, we deem it proper to note the details of the proceeding with exactness.

At the appointed hour, the Senate, on the suggestion of its President, suspended its usual business. Governor Kossuth, in his official costume, and with his sword at his side, appeared at the main entrance, preceded by two members of the committee of introduction, (General Shields and Mr. Seward,) and followed by the third member, (General Cass,) and advanced in this order till he stood in the centre of the Senate chamber.

Gen. Shields, the chairman of the committee, then said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: We have the honor to announce to you Louis Kossuth, and to introduce him to the Senate of the United States."

The President of the Senate then rose and said:

"Louis Kossuth, I welcome you to the Senate of the United States. The committee will conduct you to the seat which I have caused to be prepared for you."

Gov Kossuth bowed in acknowledgment of this public reception, and, being conducted by Gen. Shields and Mr. Seward to a seat immediately in front of the Secretary's table, took his seat, with Gen. Shields on his right hand, and Mr. Seward and Gen. Cass on his left.

Mr. Mangum then rose and said:

"For the purpose of affording to the members of this body an opportunity to pay their respects to our illustrious guest, I move that we do now adjourn."

The motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned. The President of the Senate and other senators then left their seats, and, as they approached Governor Kossuth, were severally presented to him by the members of the committee.

The entire front and side galleries of the Chamber were completely filled by the ladies, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. Many ladies found places on the floor of the Senate, the rule having been suspended with a view to their admission there. The reporters' gallery was assigned to gentlemen, and was also crowded.

There was no applause—the spectators apparently refraining from any such demonstration as unsuited to the occasion and the scene.—*Washington Union.*

Presidential Dinner to Kossuth.—The Republic states that a dinner was given to Governor Kossuth on Saturday evening by the President of the United States, at which were present the family of the President; Gov. Kossuth and lady, with Mr. and Mrs. Pulsky, Capt. Massingberd and Mrs. Massingberd, of the suite of Kossuth; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Webster; the Secretary of War; General Scott; Com. Morris and lady; Hon. Wm. R. King, President of the Senate; Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. Boyd; Rev. Dr. Pyne; Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, and Mrs. Butler; Mayor Lenox; Gen. Cass, Gov. Seward, and Gen. Shields, the Senate committee; Mr. Ampere, a distinguished *savant* on a visit to the French Minister; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mrs. Henry; and Dr. Kane, of the Exploring Expedition.

The subscription Dinner of Members of Congress and others to Kossuth, was to take place on yesterday.

A writer in the Register nominates the Hon. Kenneth Rayner as the Whig candidate for Governor.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 6th inst., by the Rev'd Adam Gilchrist, Dr. JOHN L. MEARES of Wilmington, to Miss BETSEY A. HOLMES, daughter of the late Owen Holmes.

At the residence of Abel Hurt, in Montgomery county, on the 1st inst., by A. Graham, Esq., Mr. LITTLEBERRY HICKS to Miss LUNDA HURT.

In Guilford county, on the 24th ult., by A. Dilworth, Esq., Mr. FRANKLIN D. LINDLEY, of Chatham, to Miss SUSAN M. OWEN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Owen.

In Orange county, on the 25th ult., JAMES F. HUGHES, Esq. to Miss MARTHA TINNIN, daughter of the late David Tinnin, all of Orange.

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th ult., after a short illness of 16 hours, WM. JAMES EVELYN, aged 14 years and 9 months, youngest son of Edward and Mary Evelyn.

Common Schools.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, held this day, January 1, 1852.

Present—Edward Lee Winslow, Esq. Chairman; Col. Alexander Murchison, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, John Evans, Esq., Hector McNeill, Esq.:

The Chairman made a report as to the state of the School fund for the past year, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be recorded.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to each District having 40 children and a less number than 40, the sum of $32, provided that in all cases proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught.

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to the Districts having more than 40 children the sum of eighty cents for each child in the District, provided that the proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught; and the number of children shall be taken from the returns made and to be made up to January 1, 1852.

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to pay no District, unless the proper returns are made.

Resolved, That from this date, Jan. 1, 1852, no money will be held longer than two years; and if in that period no returns are made and no Scholars taught, the money due to these Districts shall be merged in the general fund, and distributed at the end of the two years.

Resolved, That the Chairman cause to be merged in the general fund the money coming to the Districts, Nos. 15, 27, 30, 66, agreeably to the notice given by the Board last year,—no Schools having been taught.

Walter A. Huske, J. T. Warden, and William McLaurin, appointed the Committee of Examination for the year 1852.

Edward Lee Winslow appointed Chairman for the year 1852.

The boundary of the District No. 55 was altered, in accordance with the request made to the Board."

Statement showing the amounts up to January 1852, due to Districts, and referred to in the Report of the Chairman.

Nos.	Due up to Jan. 1851.	Due for 1851.	Due by Districts.
3,	$	$6 00	$
5,		4 00	
9,		25	
10,			40
11,		20 17	
12,		29 00	
13,			50
15,	81 00	25 00	
16,		40 00	
17,		12 00	
18,		5 00	
19,		7 04	
20,		20 00	
22,		2 00	
24,		25 00	
25,		25 00	
26,		13 00	
27,	162 00		
29,		25 00	
30,	16 00	25 00	
32,		25 00	
33,		50 00	
35,		25 00	
37,		25 00	
40,		25 00	
43,		25 00	
45,		25 00	
46,		30 00	
49,			32 00
54,		25 00	
55,		25 00	
56,		10 00	
58,		90 00	
60,		85 50	
61,			79
64 & 65,		62 00	
66,	81 00	25 00	
67,		13 24	
68,		13 19	
69,		14 67	
70,		5 00	
71,		25 00	
72,		17 00	
73,		25 00	

List of the School Committees for the year 1852.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Rias Page.
3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.
4—Taply Johnson, Lewis McKinney, Alex'r Bradley.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love.
7—John McKay, Alexander Campbell, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson, R J Norris.
10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edwin Godwin.
12—Daniel McDonald, John R Taylor, Angus McLellan.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald McPhail, John McPhail.
15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel King, John Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, Jas Guy, Geo McKay.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex Maxwell.
19—F D Breece, John T Honrine, John Murphy.
20—William Cade, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, Valentine Downing, Henry Averitt.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—Carr Hargrove, Nathan King, John P McLean.
25—Giles Ham, W B Ham, Ronald McMillan.
26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H McNeill.
28—Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr, W L Williams.
29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—John L Atkins, Major N McLean, Major Arch'd Cameron.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, William Wade.
32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethea, John Holley.
33—Malcom McKay, James Senter, Albert Holloman.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Dan'l Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Malcolm Black.
36—John Ray, Sr, Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Daniel McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, J S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—D B Cameron, D D Cameron, A W Cameron.
40—S E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robert Smith, N McLeod, Jno Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Archibald Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie, Malcom McCrainey, D McCaskill.
44—E D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—Wm McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.
46—John McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archibald Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, John Ray.
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Dan'l C Currie, Arch'd Buie, Jno H Hall.
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amosa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Arthur Davis, Neill G McNeill, John McDonald.
56—Alfred Jackson, C B Tyson, Nathan Williamson.
57—William Shaw, Duncan Munroe, John Munroe.
58—James G Cook, Egbert C Hall, Charles E McIver.
59—Archibald McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, W J Anderson, James W Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, Thos J Johnson, Jno P Leonard.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robert McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—W H Partin, John Adams, Edwin Adams.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—L D Cameron, Samuel Cameron, Daniel Smith.
72—D Buie, Foster Mason, D Cornbow.
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parrish.
74—Robert Tolar, Wm A King, Thos J Page.

The Chairman of the Board requests that the number of children may be particularly taken and returned, as it is impossible to make the returns to the State that the law requires; and as the Board have adopted the mode of distributing the fund per head, as far as they can, Teachers may be disappointed in getting their pay.

When it is known and recollected, that in the State of North Carolina, the estimate is, that only 1 in 7 of her white population 20 years of age can read and write; and that in our county it is thought there are 1500 whites over 21 years of age that cannot read and write, and North Carolina, one of the old thirteen, surely the people of the county of Cumberland will give what aid they can to make the system do good.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

Jan'y 3, 1852. 53-tt

MOLASSES.

6 HHDS. new crop Cardenas and Neuvitas MOLASSES.
4 hhds. heavy Trinidad Molasses.

Superior article, just arrived by Steamer Evergreen; would be sold to deliver from boat, by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Jan. 1, 1852. 52-3t

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.
Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C.
November 18, 1851. 42-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 24 day of February next,

200 Acres of LAND,

On the West side of Cape Fear, known as the Dailey Land, near the southern line of the town of Fayetteville. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

Also, the Lot with Dwelling House on Green street, joining Sackett and others, (late residence of Patrick Dailey,) upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, bond with approved security.

Also, 200 Acres of Land, joining the first tract, known as the Rush Land, joining Robinson and others. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
December 20, 1851. 51-*ts

$50 Reward.

☞ The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, or $40 for confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Flora McLean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I bought him about two years ago, during all which time he has been runaway. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood in which he was raised, near the Little River Cotton Factory. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complexion, stout built. Any information, addressed to me at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

JOHN McLEAN.
Johnston county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851. 44*tf

NATIONAL FINANCES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, were—

From customs	$49,017,567 92
From public lands	2,352,305 30
From miscellaneous sources	943,105 65
	$52,312,979 87
Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1850,	6,604,544 49
Total means	$58,917,524 36
The expenditures for the same fiscal year were	$48,005,878 68
Leaving a balance in the Treasury July 1, 1851, of	$10,911,645 68

ESTIMATES.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, are—

Receipts from customs, 1st quarter, by actual returns	$14,754,960 34
Receipts from customs, 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated	36,245,039 66
	$51,000,000 00
Receipts from lands	2,300,000 00
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	400,000 00
	$53,700,000 00
Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1851,	10,911,645 68
Total means	$64,611,645 68

EXPENDITURES.

First quarter	$[illegible]
Second, third and fourth quarters, as estimated	[illegible]
	$53,[illegible]

Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1852, of $11,468,743 69.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the year, commencing July 1, 1852, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$[illegible]
Lands	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1852, as above, will give the aggregate of $63,[illegible].

The estimated expenditures for the same year are $42,892,299 19.

Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury July 1, 1853, of $20,[illegible].

Of the estimates for this year, there are for ordinary wants $33,343,219 07; for new Territories and treaty obligations, $[illegible]. The [illegible] it is estimated, will be sufficiently ample to pay the [illegible] $[illegible] due July 1, 1853, besides additional appropriations and the expenses of the present and the next session of Congress.

During the year ending 1st July 1853, it is expected that $7,254,792 35 of the public debt will be paid off.

The interest on the public debt for the present year will be $4,[illegible],680 70.

Mr. Corwin states the public debt to be $62,560,395 26; showing a reduction of more than a million and a half during the calendar year, exclusive of the Mexican indemnity. He recommends the purchase of sound State stocks, instead of paying the enormous premiums on Government securities.

The excess of exports for the present fiscal year, over the last, is more than forty-three and a half millions.

The tables show that the exports of cotton in 1850, were half a crop, yielded, in dollars, more than forty millions and a quarter over the crop of the previous year. Breadstuffs have declined more than two-thirds in the aggregate export since 1848, namely, from sixty-eight millions in 1847, to twenty-one millions now.

During five months of the present fiscal year, twenty-seven and a half millions of specie were exported.

The following part of the Report we copy in full:

The question presents itself, in view of the absolute necessity for a continuance of the present receipts from customs, whether in all the branches of the industry of our country there is that healthy and vigorous action which is the basis of substantial and lasting prosperity. Without this we cannot with any certainty presume upon any fixed amount of continuous receipts.

The gross exports for the last fiscal year amounted to $217,517,130, of which there was of specie $29,472,752, and of foreign merchandise re-exported $9,738,695, leaving as the exports of domestic productions, the sum of $178,546,555. This presents a large increase upon like exports of any previous year, and exceeds that of the last fiscal year in the sum of $43,646,322. I regret that this increase is merely of an accidental nature, and likely to be confined to the year just past.

By reference to table H, it will be seen that for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, there were exported 635,381,604 pounds of cotton, at an average value of 11.3 cents per pound, giving an aggregate value of $71,984,616, while 1,026,602,269 pounds exported the year previous was valued at but $66,396,967. For the year ending 30th June last there were exported 927,237,089 pounds, valued at $112,315,317, averaging 12 11-100 cents per pound; thus exhibiting an apparent excess in the value of this staple alone over that of the previous year of $40,330,701.

The very deficient crop of 1849–50 caused an enhancement in the value of cotton of nearly double that of the previous year, and a still further advance upon the average price of the last year, thus giving the large excess in the aggregate value of the exports before stated. It must be borne in mind, however, that these values as reported are not always the prices realized on sales abroad. They are the declared values of the exporters from our country, against which bills of exchange are usually drawn, and not the prices received on actual sales; and it is notorious that the immense losses on the shipments of cotton during the last year have reduced the amount actually realized by the sales in Europe very far below the official value in the custom-house returns. The crop of the present year has exceeded that of the last, and will, from its abundance, probably restore the aggregate value to near the average of previous years.

The exports of breadstuffs and provisions in 1847 were $68,701,921; in 1849, $38,155,507; and in 1851, $21,948,653, which latter exceeds the exports of 1840, when the corn laws of England were in full force, only $2,881,118.

The exports of rice for the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, exhibit a decrease of $695,834. The products of planting and agriculture for the past year have been unusually large. All Europe, with inconsiderable exceptions, has been blessed with like abundance; and without some unexpected disturbing causes, seriously affecting markets abroad, there is every reason to anticipate a still further decline in our exports for the coming year.

Our total imports for last year amount to $215,725,925, producing a revenue of more than forty-nine millions of dollars. The balances of trade during that period, in addition to the large amounts of the various stocks of the country, caused an export of upwards of twenty-nine millions of specie. The export of the precious metals still continues, and at a rapidly increasing ratio, having amounted already, in the first five months of the current fiscal year, to $27,594,237, which is nearly equal to the export for the entire year ending 30th June, 1851.

This increased ratio in the export of specie continues, notwithstanding the large supply of foreign exchange predicated upon the shipment of the cotton crop, which is now rapidly reaching the seaports at the South, and is of course going forward to the European markets in very large quantities. When the bulk of this crop has been shipped, and the supply of cotton bills consequently diminished, the export demand for specie will of course be still further increased, unless there should be a very large falling off in the heavy importations of foreign productions.

With abundant and plentiful harvests, both at home and abroad; with a large excess in the product of cotton over that of the previous years, and its consequent decline in value; and with no evidences of any increased demand abroad for our general exports, the grave and difficult question of our ability to pay for these continued large importations presents itself for the consideration of Congress.

Should this large importation of foreign fabrics continue to increase until they drive from the market the like articles of domestic manufacture, it follows as inevitable that the labor of our people now engaged in manufactures must be driven mainly to planting and farming. They must, with equal certainty, produce a superabundance of these products with no increased market for them abroad, and a greatly diminished demand for them at home.

If this state of things shall be realized, it follows that the ability of the people to purchase foreign commodities will be destroyed; the revenue must greatly diminish in amount, and the revenue at once sink far below its present swollen amount. It should constantly be kept in view that our system of revenue is not compulsory, but depends solely on the voluntary contributions of the people. If our citizens refuse, or are unable to purchase foreign goods, the revenue now almost solely relied on, must cease, and the government be driven to direct taxation for its annual support and the ultimate liquidation of a large public debt.

From these considerations arises the great duty of Congress so to regulate foreign commerce, if possible, as to cherish that labor at home, the proceeds of which are our sole reliance for the revenues indispensable to the wants of the government.

The history of iron manufactures for the last few years furnishes an instructive lesson to the statesmen of this country. The general consumption of iron, which, under high duties and prices, was steadily augmenting in quantity, is under the present reduced rates both in duties and prices, gradually falling off, notwithstanding the increase of population and the great extension of our farming interests.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

Millard Fillmore.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing of the late fire at Washington, mentions, among the earliest and most efficient at the scene, the President of the United States. "Before the larger half of the members of Congress had prevailed upon themselves," says the writer, "in that bitter weather, to leave their blankets and feather beds," the President was returning home.

"Some men there are, who seem always to say the right thing at the right time,—seem always to do the right thing at the right time, and by a sort of luck, as it might almost seem, are always in the right place at the right time—of such is Millard Fillmore, President of the United States."

The incident to which the writer refers, is certainly, in itself, not one of much importance, but, as denoting the character of the man, and illustrating the working of our republican government, which holds the most exalted in office to be still only a man, and unexempt from any human duty, it is worth recording.

The more we see and learn of the illustrious man, now at the head of the government, the more we are impressed with respect for him as a man, and admiration for him as a public servant. Silently, and without ostentation, has he performed the arduous duties of his office, uncorrupted by power, unseduced by interest, forming no plots for his own or his party's promotion, springing no new issues up to the people, that he might become the hero of a transient excitement, but administering the government with the head of a statesman, and the heart of a patriot. So free has he kept himself from all schemes of self-promotion, that it cannot, even now, be told, whether or not he desires a reelection to the Presidential chair—so pure has been his life, and so faultless his administration, that for a while even the tongue of calumny, has been silenced, and in no few instances, his enemies, whilom, have become his eulogists. Whether his public career shall end with his present term, or the popular confidence shall again summon him to the helm of State, he has made a fame that will be cherished hereafter, as adding lustre to the Republic, and

"History will write his peaceful name,
High in her truth illumined scroll!"

The first reclamation under the fugitive slave law, in Quincy, Illinois, took place a few days ago. The slave was from Missouri. He was taken before the United States Commissioner, and the ownership and identity proved. He was then delivered to the owner and taken off without any excitement whatever.

During the year ending June 1st there were imported into the United States $2,124,000 worth of brandy, and $466,000 worth of other spirits.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The first section of this Document, by direction of Gov. Reid, appears in the last number of the "Standard." The remainder will appear in future numbers of that paper.

It appears from the "General Statement," that there was a balance on hand, due the *Literary* Fund, on the 1st Nov. 1850, of $118,192 68

Receipts during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1851,	$129,255 24
	$247,447 92
Disbursements during the year	94,591 41
Balance due this Fund, Nov. 1, 1851,	$152,856 51
There was a balance due the Treasurer, (*Public* Fund) Nov. 1, 1850,	$9,166 77
Disbursements during the fiscal year,	357,174 99
	$366,341 76
Subtract Receipts,	285,154 79
Balance due Public Treasurer Nov. 1, 1851,	$81,186 97

Which balance has been borrowed from the Literary Fund.

The receipts into the Literary Fund were:

From Bank Dividends,	$94,102 75
Int. on Rail Road Bonds,	17,253 00
Navigation Dividends,	3,575 00
Int. on Loans to Colleges,	1,257 61
Auction Tax,	418 12

The disbursements from the same Fund were:

For Common Schools,	$81,329 61
Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind,	9,121 11
Expenses, &c.	865 02
Caldwell & Watauga Turnpike,	3,289 67

The receipts into the Public Fund were as follows:

Public Taxes for year 1850,	$151,583 56
Ditto for 1849, Alamance county,	1,673 02
Ditto additional returns for former years,	129 57
Tax on Attorney's Licenses,	390 00
[illegible] Bank Stock,	6,600 00
Bank Dividends,	976 00
Cherokee Bonds,	849 00
Plank Road Dividends,	3,600 00
Int. on Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Bonds,	3,000 00
Do. Seaboard & Roanoke do.	323 22
State Loan,	25,000 00
State Bonds sold,	10,000 00
Premium on ditto,	528 75
Plank Road Bonds sold,	49,500 00
Premium on ditto,	735 17
Sundries,	96 00

The disbursements from the same Fund, and a general epitome of the Report, indeed, we shall give our readers as the remaining sections of it appear.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Our observations and reading lead to the conclusion that wheat growers, both in this country and in Europe, are beginning to apply stable manure extensively to land at the time of putting the seed wheat in the ground, since the use of guano has operated so favorably. To feed the growing plants well is evidently the desire of cultivators who think and reason as they work. On a farm of 250 acres, which took the first premium of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society in 1851, there are made from 357 to 400 tons of stable manure a year, and purchased abroad and consumed on the farm 1000 tons of cow and horse dung, annually, and 500 tons of night soil. Wheat fields are made very rich in England; and the farmers of western New York who try for premium crops, do not spare manure. Such as cannot obtain guano, nor stable manure, buy wood ashes and salt, to be spread as top dressing in the winter or early in the spring. Five bushels of ashes and two of salt are applied to the acre, and sometimes more. Lime and salt are also popular fertilizers, as are bone dust and gypsum. The raw material for making grain and meat, cotton and tobacco, will soon be closely studied and husbanded in the U. States.

One of the best farmers of the District of Columbia, Mr. Allen Dodge, harvested 460 bushels of wheat from 15 acres by the following treatment.

In the fall of 1849 he spread 100 bushels of slaked lime per acre on the old field; in the spring of 1850 broke up the ground with a three-horse turning plough, eight inches deep, and sowed it with three pecks of cowpeas to the acre. A good crop of peas grew, which were turned under ten inches deep when in blossom; preparatory for seed wheat. No more ploughing was done before seeding; the harrow was used most thoroughly. A bushel and a half of wheat was sown per acre after being soaked twelve hours in salt brine and rolled in recently slaked lime; yield a little over 30 bushels per acre of beautiful grain.—Variety, Zimmerman—a bald head, hardy and prolific kind. With the seed was sown 150 pounds per acre of good Peruvian guano; which doubtless had much to do in causing so large a growth of wheat in a soil recently so exhausted and unpromising. Considerable trouble was experienced in turning under a vigorous growth of pea vines. They were cut by fastening the blade of a bramble scythe to the beam of the plough, directing its point backward instead of forward, like a coulter, so as to give the edge a drawing across the vines as the plough advanced.

The city of London stands upon 620 acres. The fixed property in houses located on this small spot is estimated at £15,000,000 sterling; and the value of the moveable property in the city is considered to be worth about £100,000,000 sterling.

OUT OF THE TAVERN, &c.

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight.
Right hand and left hand are both out of place;
Street, you are drunk, 'tis a very clear case.

Moon, 'tis a very queer figure you cut;
One eye is staring, while t'other is shut.
Tipsy, I see; and you're greatly to blame;
Old as you are, 'tis a terrible shame.

Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright,
Rocking and staggering; why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is drunk as a lord.

All is confusion; now isn't it odd?
I am the only thing sober abroad.
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain,
Better go into the tavern again.

From the Philadelphia North American.

BRITISH ALLIANCE.

According to the well-known ancient maxim of heroes and lady-killers, as modernized by the great speculating and little party spirits of our own day, all is fair in war, love, politics and finance; and, in this view of the case, a certain latitude must be allowed to the Hon. Rob't J. Walker, who is now in England trying to borrow fifteen millions of dollars, and endeavoring to effect his purpose by flattering our rich cousins in that country with such an account of the devoted affection of his fellow citizens in America for them, their institutions and interests, as is calculated to produce a pleasing impression. England begins to be alarmed at the threatening appearance of things on the continent, portending a coalition of the crowned heads against her; and twice and a third time has the distinguished ex-Secretary of the Treasury declared that the American people are ready to rush to her assistance, to fight her battles, which he poetically characterises as the last great battles "for the liberties of mankind."

At the Kossuth dinner at Southampton he first announced this benevolent sentiment, which, at Manchester, he afterwards proclaimed as the almost "unanimous" sentiment of the United States; and now again in a letter to the Mayor and merchants of Southampton, declining the honor of a dinner offered by them to him, he re-asserts it, saying that, should the English "desire the co-operation of his country, it will be given by the government, and sustained by the people, with zeal and unanimity," and that "millions of his countrymen," "their children in America," with "a feeling so deep, universal, and enthusiastic" that he knows nothing like it "since the days of the crusades," are ready to take up arms in their cause. In the midst of their uneasiness, our good cousins appear to be greatly comforted by these assurances: the proof of which is that "the Anglo-American Alliance" is now a favorite topic in the British journals, and that the authorities of Southampton attached so much importance to Mr. Walker's last letter that they printed it in great handbills, one of which is now before us, and circulated and placarded them all over their town.

We are not at all sure that Mr. Walker really helps his cause, or finds himself any nearer the desired fifteen millions of dollars, by this bold system of financiering; but of one thing we are certain, and we think it is the general sense in this country—namely, that the Hon. ex-Secretary is carrying the matter a little too far—a great deal too far, in fact—and that in assuming to say these things, and to say them in the name of the government and people of the United States, he betrays an equal disregard of truth and modesty; not to speak of republican propriety and democratic decency. Who made Mr. Walker the representative of the American people in this, or any other business? and who authorised him to say they would fight for, or together with, England, against continental coalitions, or for any purpose or object whatever? These are questions which he will have to answer when he returns, and we are of opinion he will find it quite as hard to answer them as to soften the hearts of those moneyed men, the great English capitalists, the creditors, and therefore the friends, of the continental kings and emperors, whose favor he so earnestly solicits in behalf of the Illinois Railroad.

Meanwhile, we think it but fair to warn our English friends that an Anglo-American alliance, such as they are now discussing, notwithstanding the magnificent promises of Mr. Walker, is a thing not to be counted on, and that the idea of the American people helping them to fight *their* battles is a vain and idle dream. What is there in the history or the circumstances of England which would justify our intervention? or which would not as well justify our taking sides against her? With all the apparent or real constitutional freedom which exists in England, and with all the kindly feelings Americans must necessarily entertain towards her, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact—her mighty colonial empire shows it, her continual deeds of wrong and outrage prove it—that her cause is not that of the champion of liberty, but the cause, we might almost say, of its foe—the cause of the conqueror of the world and the oppressor of nations. Beyond the limits of her own fast-anchored isles, we see the English power existing every where, in every sea, on every continent, in every nook and corner of the globe, and almost always at the expense of some country ruled or dominated, and some nation wronged or enslaved. It is a fact, not less melancholy than astounding, that if Great Britain were suddenly submerged by the ocean, more lands and more people would be liberated from what the world deems tyranny, than if the power of even the Russian despot were broken and his empire shivered to pieces. The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland embraces an area of 118,000 square miles of territory, and a population of 29,000,000 of souls. The British colonial empire covers more than 4,600,000 square miles and 131,000,000 of population. She has conquered, and she now occupies, a territory 40 times greater than her three island kingdoms; she has reduced, and she now rules, a population of foreign subjects seven times more numerous than the people of Great Britain and Ireland. In what part of the broad globe can we look and not find her, an armed intruder, holding places of strength, if nothing more, to the injury and overawing of other states? Are Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Isles, Heligoland and the Norman Islands of Jersey and Guernsey held for the benefit of Europe? In Africa, we find her at the Cape; in Asia, throughout Hindostan and the Oriental Archipelago; in Oceanica, she is the mistress of all the great islands; and in America, not content with her ancient colonies, and the island strongholds of Bermuda, St. Helena, and the Falkland Isles, by which she observes and threatens both the continents of the new world and almost commands the entire Atlantic, *we* find her to our cost and wrong, and to our danger likewise, pushing her aggressions in those Isthmian countries of Central America where her presence is most adverse to our interests and wishes.

We are not quarrelling with Great Britain because she is the mistress of so vast an empire, acquired by a policy of ambition and rapacity; but can the mistress of such an empire claim to be regarded by the world, or by us, as the bulwark of freedom? and can she ask aid of *us*, the republicans of the United States, to sustain her in its possession? We have heretofore declared our opinion as to the impossibility of the scheme, advocated by the illustrious Kossuth, of an alliance between England and the United States for the purpose of intervention in Hungary, considering the existing condition of things, involving the gravest questions, between two countries. Still more preposterous, if possible, is the idea of an alliance for the purpose of upholding England against the world, and protecting her from wrongs similar to those she has so long practised against other nations.

The fact is that Great Britain has brought the peril which now menaces her, upon herself. It is the fruit of an aggressive and aggrandizing policy which has set the world against her, because it has injured the whole world. She must reform her policy before she can make friends. And, assuredly, she must reform her policy towards the United States before she can expect the realization of any of the grand promises so magnificently made her by Mr. Ex-Secretary Walker, in behalf of the American people. We should be sorry to see British liberty overthrown—and, we will add, that we do not think British liberty is at all likely to be overthrown by all the coalitions of all the kings and emperors in Christendom; but the dislocation of the British empire,—or such a change as might put an end to the evils it entails, and restore the rights of other countries so long withheld or unobserved,—would be entirely another matter, and one which the world, and even Great Britain herself, would perhaps have little reason to deplore.

The N. Y. Recorder (Baptist paper,) in referring to the popular cry for an armed intervention on our part to prevent Russian intervention, says:

"The pulpit and the press seem to be prepared to urge our people headlong to this course. The boldest note we have heard was struck on Thanksgiving Day, in a sermon by Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn, in the course of which he was understood to advocate the propagation of republicanism by force, with an evident application to Hungary. We cannot now discuss the question that this course involves. We can only pray God Almighty to give our rulers grace and wisdom equal to the crisis that, to human appearance, is hanging over us."

An interesting subject for Messrs. Giddings, Hale & Co.—We see it stated in one of our exchanges that a tribe of negroes has recently been discovered somewhere in the interior of Southern Africa, every individual of which is blest with a tail that would do credit to a monkey. We feel a great curiosity to hear what Messrs. Giddings & Co. think of this matter. They are great sticklers for universal equality, as between the black and white races. Now, we should be glad to know whether these long-tailed negroes are included in the "eccentric circle" of their affection? Do they consider these African worthies as objects of equal interest with those of their color who are unfortunately destitute of the caudal ornaments by which the former are distinguished? It is a very interesting matter, and we invite the attention of the abolitionists to it; because in all human probability, there will be ship loads of these newly-discovered *woolly heads* thrown into the slave markets. In the event of some of them being thrown upon our shore, we suggest the propriety of Greely and Tappan's providing themselves with chairs containing holes in the bottom sufficiently capacious to admit of the easy play of the tails of their guests, for we doubt not that they would soon be banqueted by these eminent Ethiopian-*ists*.

Pet. Int.

MR. OWEN'S DEFENCE.

The National Intelligencer contains a long letter from Mr. Owen, late Consul at Havana, in which he defends himself from the charges of inhumanity and want of energy in the discharge of his duties in reference to the prisoners who were captured by the Cuban authorities and executed for their participation in the Lopez expedition.

Mr. Owen denies, strenuously, these charges, and insists that he did all that was compatible with the circumstances under which the prisoners were placed and the limited powers with which he was himself invested. He publishes the copy of a letter he addressed to the Captain General, soliciting the lives of the fifty prisoners who were sentenced to be shot, or in the event that that could not be granted asking that their execution might be deferred. To this the Captain General replies that the men captured are not American citizens or citizens of any other nation; but pirates, and that he cannot permit any interference in regard to their fate from Mr. Owen or any other resident Consul.

In regard to the prisoners who were subsequently captured Mr. Owen asserts that he did everything to the utmost of his ability to alleviate their condition and administer to their wants, furnishing them with food, clothing and other necessaries out of his private funds.

He also publishes a letter from Mr. Thrasher, written on the eve of his departure for Spain, in which he says to Mr. Owen, "I have to thank you, which I do most sincerely, not only for your exertions in my behalf, which we can only regret having been unavailing, but also for many acts of kindness which you have extended to me."

Progress of the Episcopal Church.—A correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder compiles from the church records, the statistics showing the progress of that church in the United States, from the year 1832 to the present time, a period of twenty years. In 1832, the number of clergy was 564, or one to 23,736 persons.

In 1852, the number of clergy is 1605, or one to 14,641 persons.

In 1832 the number of communicants was about 32,181, or 57 to each clergyman. In 1852 the number of communicants is about 100,000, or 62 to each clergyman.

A Short Courtship.—The Newburyport Union says a marriage was recently consummated in that city under the following circumstances: A young woman called at the house of a widower to obtain a situation as housekeeper. On making inquiry, the gentleman replied that he was in more want of a wife than a housekeeper, and if she was willing to take the former situation, she could be installed at once. The young lady made but little hesitation, and they were soon united.

Value of Slaves.—Last Saturday, twenty-one slaves, consisting of old and young, men, women and children, and not regarded as above ordinary, were sold in this place at the average price of $553. One negro man, without a trade, sold for $1028, a woman with a child ten months old sold for $950, and a girl aged eleven years for $600. These, we understand, are about the rates at which slaves have been selling for some weeks in this market.

Negro men are hiring on the public works at from $120 to $150 a year.

It was predicted that the passage of the Compromise measures would have the effect of cheapening, if not rendering valueless, this species of property. Behold the result!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

We learn that the gang of forty-two negroes belonging to the estate of John Vinyard, sold yesterday at auction by Thomas N. Gadsden, averaged $400 each—an evidence that this species of property is advancing in value in this State, inasmuch as we have been informed that there were several aged and infirm negroes in the number sold.—*Charleston Courier.*

The President visited Mr. Clay on New Year's night, and the interview lasted half an hour. Mr. Clay expressed his great gratification at the sentiments of the President's speech in reply to Kossuth, together with his own determination, if he could acquire sufficient strength, to appear before the Senate, and there to emphasize his entire concurrence, by an admonition against all entangling alliances and crusades, such as were now proposed.

The Kossuth Hat, said to be a decided improvement upon the hard shelled silk hats, is becoming all the rage in Philadelphia and New York. It is made of felted wool, is soft, pliable, and allows the perspiration to pass freely from the head.

Bank Defalcation—Arrest of the Teller.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says that Samuel W. Morgan, Teller of the Exchange Bank in that city, voluntarily confessed to the Directory, whom he summoned together for the purpose, that he was a defaulter to the amount of $10,000. He said the defalcation had been going on for several years, and explained the devices to which he had resorted to escape detection at the quarterly examinations of the money on hand. He then made a deed of trust on property to the amount of $8 or $9,000 to protect the securities on his official bond; and on the same evening, with his family, left the city for the residence of his father-in-law in Greensville. The next day a police officer was sent after him, and he was arrested, brought back, and lodged in jail.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by either note or account, are requested to make immediate payment. Our Shop and its contents having been destroyed by fire, it is necessary that all our outstanding debts should be collected before we can resume our business.

WHITE & BARGTEAU.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1852. 54-3w

☞ Carolinian copy.

NEW ARRIVALS.

BY the late arrivals we have received MOLASSES, in hhds, tierces and bbls.

FISH.—We have Salmon, Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls., and Mullets and Herring.

Also, yellow planting Irish Potatoes.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Jan'y 8, 1852 54-8w

$100 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver to the subscriber, at Brownsville, Marlboro' District, S. C., his NEGRO BOY, who was stolen from him on the 17th December, inst., with the thief who stole him. The negro boy is about three years old—light complexion, can't talk plain, unusually bow-legged, with a small scar from a burn on the right side of his nose.

The boy was seen in the possession of a low, stout built wagoner, who was driving two bay horses.

JOEL ALLEN.

Brownsville, S. C., Dec. 31, 1851. 54-3t

GARDEN SEED.

Fresh and Genuine.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received and offers for sale, a very large supply of Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEED,

Of this year's growth, among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Six Weeks.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
" Bassino.
Long Blood.
White French Sugar.
Yellow.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Flat Battersea.
Large Ox Heart.
" Flat Dutch.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Large Drumhead.
Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russia.
Early Cluster.
Long Green.
EGG PLANT.
CORN—Smith's Early White.
Sweet or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Large Green Head.
Ice Coss.
Large Cabbage Head.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Mountain Sweet Water.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Large Red.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Charlton.
Large Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Bull Nose.
Sweet Spanish.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Rose cold Winter.
Long Salmon.
SPINACH—Round.
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Large Smooth.
Pear Shaped.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch.
Red Top Flat.
Large Norfolk.
White Globe.
Long Tankard.
Ruta Baga.
SAGE.
THYME.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1851. 53tf

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By the Governor.
THOMAS

Persons
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OBSERVER.
TEVILLE:
AY, JANUARY 13, 1852.

Ward No. 5, Mr. J. M.
Commissioner, at our
instead of Mr. A. A.
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the January No. of
Review.

at Dayton, Ohio, on
way to New York.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the Cambria, Liverpool papers to the 27th ult. have been received.

Two great events have transpired, each capable of producing serious consequences. The first is the resignation of the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, and the second is the election of Louis Napoleon. A temporary derangement in the market and a decline in the prices of money had occurred. When, however, it became known that Lord Granville was Lord Palmerston's successor, confidence was in a measure restored.

The sudden retirement of Lord Palmerston was received by the whole nation with regret and astonishment, and is still imputed to dissensions known to exist in the Cabinet for several months, precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinions to the Kossuth deputation, which were expressed in language by no means complimentary to the despots of Europe. The fearless position assumed by Lord Palmerston proved distasteful to the Ministry, and hence the result.

Among the causes assigned for Lord Palmerston's secession from the Cabinet is a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French revolution. The mystery, however, is not likely to be solved before the meeting of Parliament.

Under Secretary Lord Stanley had also resigned.

France continued tranquil, and Louis Napoleon had been proclaimed President for ten years. The vote in 84 Departments was 6,011,000 to 790,000.

The return of many Irish emigrants to their own country is attracting much attention in Ireland. The Irish congratulate themselves upon it, and regard it as a ground of hope for the future. American anticipations regarding emigration from Ireland have not been realized.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—The demand for cotton is good at rather higher rates, but not quite to the extent of ¼d. since the sailing of the Atlantic. The sales of the week have been 54,560 bales; Fair Upland 5¼, Mobile 5⅜, Orleans 5¾.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 6th, a message was received from the House, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, and a letter from Mr. Barringer, U. S. Minister in Spain, in relation to the Cuban prisoners, who have just been released by the Queen, and asking an appropriation to defray expenses incurred in relieving their necessities until their return to the United States. Their condition is said to be forlorn and deplorable, and calling for immediate relief.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clemens presented a memorial from Wm. S. Haynes, one of the Cuban expedition, asking that the President be directed to send a vessel to Spain to bring back those "soldiers of liberty's army," who have just been pardoned by the Queen of Spain. Referred.

The Senate adjourned till Friday,—Thursday being the 8th of January.

Friday was devoted to private bills.

On Saturday, Mr Downs spoke for two hours on Mr. Foote's resolution on the Compromise.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Tuesday the 6th, the Speaker announced as the Kossuth Committee, Messrs. Carter of Ohio, Clingman of North Carolina, Gentry of Tennessee, Stanton of Kentucky, and Peaslee of New Hampshire.

No business of importance was done.

On Wednesday, after the usual morning business, and after the House itself, and the galleries and lobbies had become filled with ladies and gentlemen,—

The hour of 1 p. m., having arrived,

The select committee to wait on Louis Kossuth entered the Hall, surrounding that gentleman. On arriving at the area in front of the Clerk's desk,

Mr. CARTER, the chairman, announced that he had the honor to present Governor Kossuth to this body.

The members having risen from their seats upon the entrance of Louis Kossuth,

The SPEAKER rising said: As the organ of this body, I have the honor to extend to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the House of Representatives.

Louis Kossuth then replied, saying:

Sir: It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success, the legislative authorities of this great republic bestow honors upon a persecuted exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact.

Sir, I thank, in my own and my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States for the honor of this cordial welcome.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said, for the purpose of allowing members to pay their respects to Governor Kossuth, he would now move an adjournment.

This motion being agreed to, the House adjourned.

Friday was private bill day.

LOCOFOCO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The election for Delegates to the Baltimore Convention was held in New York a few days since. The Express thinks that most of the Delegates are Butler men.

The coalition of Locofocos and Abolitionists in Massachusetts has again triumphed in the election of free-soil officers of the two houses of the Legislature.

ALABAMA.—A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature by a 'Union' member, nominating Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Dem. for the Presidency, and Hon. James C. Jones, Whig, for the Vice Presidency.

OHIO.—The Locofoco State Convention has rejected, 144 to 136, a resolution nominating "Roaring" William Allen for the Presidency.

The New Hampshire Locofoco Convention has nominated Gen. F. Pierce for the Presidency.

CONGRESSIONAL DINNER TO KOSSUTH.—The dinner given by a large number of the members of the two Houses of Congress to Kossuth took place on the 7th inst. at the National Hotel. About two hundred and fifty persons were present.—Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, presided, having on his right M. Kossuth and on his left Hon. Daniel Webster. Among the guests present, were Hon. Thos. Corwin, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart and Judge Wayne.

The room was decorated with a variety of flags, conspicuous among which, says the Intelligencer, "were the 'stars and stripes' the 'British Union Jack' and the 'Turkish Crescent.'"

The festivities commenced at 7 o'clock, and at a few minutes after 8 o'clock, the cloth having been removed a large number of Ladies were admitted.

The first toast, "the President of the United States" was then read and received with hearty cheers and loud applause. Mr. Webster responded, assuring the company that "in kindness and good wishes towards the guest on this occasion, and in attachment to the great principles of political liberty and national independence, [applause,] there is no man who partakes in a higher degree than the President of the United States in the general feeling of this vast community."

The Judiciary, Navy and Army were then toasted, to which, Judge Wayne, Mr. Stanton and Gen. Shields responded. The President then gave,

"HUNGARY, represented in the person of our honored Guest, having proved herself worthy to be free by the virtues and valor of her sons, the law of nations and the dictates of justice alike demand that she shall have fair play in her struggle for independence."

After the "tremendous cheers and applause" with which this toast was received, had subsided, Kossuth rose and responded at length. We have only room to extract that part of his speech which referred to his object in coming to this country.—Upon this point he said:

"I came to the noble-minded people of the United States to claim its generous operative sympathy for the impending struggle of oppressed freedom on the European continent; and I freely interpreted the hopes and wishes which those oppressed nations entertain; but, as to your great Republic, as a State, as a Power on earth, I stand before the statesmen, senators, and legislators of that Republic only to ascertain from their wisdom and experience what is their judgment upon a question of national law and international right. I hoped, and now hope, that they will, by the forthcoming events on the other great continent, feel induced to pronounce in time their vote about that law and those rights. And I hoped, and hope, that, pronouncing their vote, it will be in favor of broad principles of international justice, consistent with their republican institutions and their democratic life. That is all. I know, and Europe knows, the immense weight of such a pronunciation from such a place. But never had I the impious wish to try to entangle this great Republic into difficulties inconsistent with its own welfare, its own security, its own interest. I rather repeatedly, earnestly declared that a war on this account by your country is utterly impossible, and a mere phantom," &c. &c.

Mr. Gwin then gave

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE: His sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound."

Mr. Webster responded at great length, giving a statistical account of Hungary, avowing his warmest wishes and hopes for Hungarian independence, and his belief that Austria herself would be benefited by allowing that independence. He did not touch the question of intervention.

Other sentiments were responded to by Messrs. Cass, Douglas, Gentry, Seward, and Cartter, after which, "at 12 o'clock, the company separated, all apparently gratified at the proceedings of the evening."

Messrs. Douglas and Cass were a little more explicit than Mr. Webster had been. They both declared that Russian interference in the contest of Hungary was a breach of the law of nations; but both declined to say, now, whether they would go for the United States resenting that breach by arms. That was a question which they would decide according to the circumstances. [That is, according as it should happen to be popular or unpopular, and as votes for President might be gained or lost.] Mr. Douglas said this government should recognize the independence of every republic the moment it should be established. [Of course, that is already a well settled principle.] He would never form an alliance with England, for the purpose of restraining the march of the autocrat, so long as that country did injustice to Ireland. [Applause.] So long as England imprisoned the Irish patriots and banished them for life for doing the very act for which all America honored the great Hungarian leader, he would not form an alliance with her. [Loud applause.] [A high bid this for the Irish votes.]

On Thursday evening, Kossuth was dined by the Democratic Association, in Jackson Hall. Here he made another speech; and speeches were delivered by Francis P. Blair, Messrs. Cass, Douglas, Lane, Donelson and others. We are struck with the number of persons who were "indisposed" on the occasion. First, Hon. Wm. R. King was toasted, and when he ought to have been there to respond, it was announced that he was detained by indisposition. Next the Hon. Linn Boyd was "also indisposed." Soon after, it was announced that Gen. Sam Houston had been "called away by indisposition." Gen. Henry Dodge was next stated to have left the Hall in consequence of "severe indisposition." There must have been something, either in the eating or drinking part of the entertainment, to produce this absenteeism.

VISIT TO MR. CLAY.—On Friday last, M. Kossuth, accompanied by Gen. Cass, called upon Mr. Clay at his rooms at the National Hotel.

The interview (says the Intelligencer,) was on both sides very cordial and friendly, and was continued about an hour, in the course of which we learn that Mr. Clay frankly disclosed his sentiments, and at considerable length, as to the policy of this country in reference to the question of intervention in European affairs. Mr. Clay, as it has been understood, is opposed to any change of policy, deeming it best not only for ourselves, but likewise for the down-trodden populations of Europe, that we should pursue, as hitherto, the even tenor of our way.

M. Kossuth paid the most respectful attention to Mr. Clay, and on his side imparted much interesting intelligence as to the social and political condition of several of the European nations.

M. Kossuth intended to leave Washington yesterday for Annapolis, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and thence west to Illinois.

KOSSUTH AND CAPT. LONG.—Our readers will recollect the statements made by an American Attache respecting Kossuth's improper conduct on board the frigate Mississippi, and the subsequent denial of the truth of those statements. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in whose correctness that paper confides, says that there is on file in the Navy Department full confirmation of those statements, and that Kossuth challenged Capt. Long, but subsequently withdrew the challenge and apologized.

Kossuth yesterday received by Telegraph, the melancholy intelligence of the death of his mother, in Austria.—*Nat. Int.*

The Release of the Cuban Prisoners.—The National Intelligencer, commenting upon the pardon by the Queen of Spain of the Cuban prisoners, pays the following just tribute to our Minister at that Court:

"The disposition of the Government of Spain, which has brought about so prompt and favorable a result of the suggestions made to it by this Government is of course attributable, in a great degree, to the just and equitable dispositions manifested by the Executive of the United States in the late delicate circumstances of the relations between the two Governments; no little, certainly, to the mature discretion of the Minister of Spain to this country; but without disparagement to any one, much to the good sense, the estimable personal character, and unwearied exertions of Mr. Barringer, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to carry out the wishes of his heart and the instructions of his Government in this emergency."

Finding the following information in the Philadelphia North American so precisely stated as to leave no doubt of its being authentic, and even semi-official, we hasten to place it before our readers:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1852.

Despatches have been received at the State Department from Mr. Rives up to the 18th ultimo, which express the opinion that the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon was a complete revolutionary movement, and furnish details similar to those already published. Mr. Rives and the Swiss Minister were the only members of the diplomatic corps who had declined to attend the President's levees, and the latter had finally resolved to present himself. The views of the Administration on the whole subject will be forwarded to Mr. Rives immediately.

There is reason to believe here that the affair of *the Prometheus* will be satisfactorily adjusted, and that no British force will be maintained at San Juan hereafter. Mr. Webster's despatch on this subject to Mr. Lawrence had been sent to Lord Palmerston. Its high spirit is commended.

THREATS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

From the Boston "Commonwealth," Abolition Paper, of January 7.

A friend writes us from Washington, "Kossuth has come to the conclusion, sadly, that his mission has failed." No, it is Congress which has failed. It does not follow that, because a body which serves little else in this country than to register the edicts of the slave power has failed to show sufficient magnanimity even to hear Kossuth, *he* has failed. *It* has failed. *It failed long ago; and has now made its failure more manifest than ever.* But the republic has not failed; *and Kossuth will not.* There were principles of liberty achieved in the very settlement of the American wilderness, and confirmed by its war of revolution, which it is not in the power of Southern slavery *nor its tool the American Congress* to overthrow. The same practical freedom which *scorns to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, and forever will*, in spite of swindling Presidential aspirants and unjust courts, *will accept Kossuth's principle*, and give him the substantial aid which his holy cause requires. More than that, *it will yet force Congress* to take a position in consonance with the great principles which belong to our independence.

The 8th of January.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was duly celebrated by the parade of our two volunteer military companies, the Independent Company and the Fayetteville Riflemen. The stars and stripes were kept flying throughout the day from the lofty flag staff which adorns our market square.

North Carolinian.

Kossuth Hats.—Kossuth Hats, with black feathers, and a newly introduced chapeau, having been adopted by the bucks of Broadway, New York, those of the Bowery, not to be outdone, have also adopted the Kossuth hat, but have substituted, in place of the black ostrich plume, three turkey-tail feathers.

Professor Stuart, President of the Theological Seminary at Andover, died of Influenza on the 4th inst.

A new method has been discovered of ascertaining precisely the fact as to a man's "being in liquor." The words "National Intelligencer" are given him to pronounce. If he passes examination, by a clear and distinct enunciation of the words, he is declared not guilty. It is said that a drunken man cannot pronounce the words correctly.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN FRANCE.—The intelligent and reliable European correspondents of the National Intelligencer throw much light on the doings and purposes of Louis Napoleon. And truly they do not give us much cause to hope for good from the latest of those revolutions for which France has become somewhat noted.

Under date of the 18th December, its London correspondent writes as follows:—

"Louis Napoleon, impatient with the slow development of events, has discounted his share of the proceeds of 1852, and is now in the possession of at least the first instalment of them; whether or no he has paid too large a premium for this anticipatory transaction remains yet to be seen. At present, Paris, and France generally, is quiet. This quietness, however temporary it may prove, has been obtained at the expense of from two thousand to two thousand five hundred lives, perhaps many more, for the truth will never be ascertained. In Paris all expression of public opinion is stopped, and probably we in London know more about the true state of affairs in France than is known in the French metropolis. The correspondents of our London Journals tell us so. Not a word against Louis Napoleon can be uttered in Paris, and to electioneer against him would ensure your immediate committal to prison. All the prisons in France are said to be glutted; the moment a man is suspected he is seized. The very air is thick with oppression. Spies are everywhere. A person to be safe must suspect even his friends."

The Roman Catholics to a man support Napoleon, for the avowed reason that "he has given up education to the clergy, restored Rome to its old unity of power in the Pope, re-established synods, and in fact done every thing for the church." Therefore he may do what he pleases with the State.

The number of political journals suspended in France since the 2d of December is seventy-three. The *Siecle* (Paris journal, and the advocate of Cavaignac) has been suppressed because it would not insert an article in praise of Louis Napoleon, which was tendered its editor by the President's friends. It is a fact that not any of the independent papers have yet published a single word of comment on the acts and decrees of the Government; they have simply copied the ordinances as they appear in the *Moniteur*, without adding any remarks whatever. Thus the press, instead of regaining by degrees the liberty necessary to its existence, is rapidly verging to extinction.

Its Paris correspondent writes, Dec. 20, as follows:

"There is not in the country a Republican, or Orleanist, or Legitimist journal that dares to indite a political article, upon pain of suspension. They are forced to confine themselves to the mere duty of registering from the pages of the *Moniteur* the multifarious decrees of the Dictator for riveting his chains upon France, and copying from the Bonapartist journals such news from the departments as it pleases the Minister to allow to go abroad. No editor would venture to insert any anti-Ministerial news, or give publicity to intelligence as to the state of the departments, derived from any other source and unfavorable to Government."

"The columns of the *Moniteur* are daily filled with the Dictator's legislative decrees, extending over the whole scope of legislation exactly as though he were already the regular and definitive legislative power of the country. Subjects are taken up and made matter of decree that are plainly capable of adjournment, and that any Government which considered itself temporary and *provisional* would assuredly adjourn. Judicial and administrative functionaries, by hundreds, are displaced all over France, and others nominated more subservient or more devoted to the exigencies of the Bonapartist policy."

The writer predicts, that if Bonaparte lives, he will become Emperor of France—he has given sufficient evidence of his intention to scruple at nothing for the consummation of his ambition. Facts are adduced to show that the massacre on the 4th Dec. on the Boulevards of some 60 or 70 innocent persons was a premeditated murder, with a view to strike terror into the populace, and thus compel submission to the designs of the Dictator. And, adds the writer, "it has had its effect. There is not a man that dares say, in a voice above a whisper, 'Vive la Republique!'—not a man that dares to protest against the despotism that has seized and now is tightening its grasp upon France."

The following, from the same letter, is highly important:

"The position of our Minister, Mr. Rives, has become the subject of much remark here. The journals have not taken it up yet, but it affords matter of frequent discussion in political circles; and I have been informed, upon unquestionable authority, that the conduct of Mr. Rives since the 2d December has been remarked, and with evident displeasure, at the Elysee itself. Among Americans the course pursued by Mr. Rives meets generally with approbation, but I have heard some maintain that he has not acted with sufficient spirit. "He ought," say they, "upon the occurrence of this usurpation of M. Bonaparte, to have strongly protested against the violence done to the Republic, demanded his passports and left the country. Such conduct would have met with immense applause at home. It would have made him President of the United States!" Such will not, I am satisfied, be the opinion of his Government at Washington, or the verdict of sound deliberate public opinion in the country.

Mr. Rives, of all the diplomatic agents resident at Paris, is the only one who has not made his appearance in the saloons of M. Bonaparte, and presented to him official felicitations and adhesion to the new order of things produced by the *coup d'etat* of the 2d December. At the first he was sustained by the opinion and example of the Minister of the Swiss Republic, resident here, with whom he conferred as to the course it behooved them to pursue. Both declined to be present at the first weekly reception held at the Elysee after the *coup d'etat*. Before the second reception the Swiss Government was specially instructed by his Government to hold back no longer. He therefore went and Mr. Rives was left alone. He still persists in not going to the Elysee, knowing that his absence has been remarked and is giving displeasure. He means to persist, I am informed upon most unquestionable authority, until the instructions of his Government shall relieve him from responsibility, or until the Government of M. Bonaparte shall assume a more permanent and definitive character than it has at present. Is he not right? M. Bonaparte still calls himself President of the French Republic; the form of Government is not nominally changed, but the whole world knows no man can be supposed to ignore the fact that the *coup d'etat* of the 2d December dissolved the Constitutional National Legislative Assembly of France, threw the Constitution itself to the winds, abolished the Republic, and established in its stead the dictatorial, despotic, personal authority of one man, M. Bonaparte. Mr. Rives represented here the great Republic of the United States; and was so far the representative, the personification as it were, of the great principle of republican government and popular sovereignty, in opposition to the despotic idea of one-man-power. Should he have followed in the train of the representatives of monarchical Governments to felicitate the successful usurper, at the first opportunity he had for so doing, upon the destruction of the Republic he had sworn to protect and maintain? Was it not his duty to wait, as he means to do, till by force, or by assent of France, the Government of M. Bonaparte should become definitive? By the terms of M. Bonaparte's own proposition, *it is not so yet,*—he promises to retire and give up his power if the appeal to the people which is at this moment being made should be decided against him. And Mr. Rives should not have demanded his passports and left France, because there were American interests and American citizens here who might stand in need of his protection during the existence of the actual Provisional Government.

Governor Johnston has sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, refusing his sanction to the bill repealing the law prohibiting the use of the prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves. This is the bill he pocketed after the last session.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JANUARY 13, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	$	$
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
Western,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9½	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¼	
Prime,	7	
Fair,	6¾	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	12	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	4 75
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	90	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	25	28
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 20	1 25
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	42	45
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The market may be considered very even and steady in prices. Cotton is firm at present quotation.

Our grocery market is well supplied of all kinds, except the article of Sack Salt, and we hope soon to be able to report a plentiful supply of that article.

The stocks of dry goods are full and abundant. Trade for the last week was excellent.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corn 65. Hay 75. Mullets $5 per barrel. New crop Molasses 22 cts., old 20 to 21. Soft Turpentine $2 15, Hard 1 15 to 1 20. Rosin 87½. Spirits 27. Tar 1 65 to 1 70. Timber $7. Salt: sack 1 15, bu. 16. Staves $15.

At New York, cotton firm with a good demand. Flour 4 37 to 4 75. Corn 65 to 68.

At Charleston, cotton active at 6¾ to 8¼. At Columbia 5½ to 8. At New Orleans middling 7¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,018,838 bales, against 955,605 last year. Increase 63,233.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7—Brig Eliza Wade from Curracoa. 9—Schrs Wake from New York, Almira Joy from Charleston. 10—Brig Times from Charleston; Bark Sumter from ditto.

MOLASSES AND FISH.

20 HHDS. new crop MOLASSES, a superior article.
25 bbls. Fish. Just received.
P. P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 12, 1852. 55tf

MARRIED,

On Little River, in this county, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. H. McAlister, Mr. JAS. M. WRIGHT to Miss MARY R. MURCHISON, daughter of Duncan Murchison, Esq.

In this county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. NEILL CUTHBERTH of Robeson county, to Miss MARGARET McNEILL. Also, on the 2d, by M. B. Gillis, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD LINDSAY to Miss ANN, third daughter of Mr. Duncan Morrison, all of this county.

In Davidson county, on the 21st ult., by S. Hargrave, Esq., Mr. GEORGE PITTS to Miss MARY, daughter of John Cox, Esq.

In Lexington, on the 24th ult., by Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. JEREMIAH ADDERTON to Miss VIRGINIA, daughter of Andrew Hunt.

In Statesville, on the 20th ult., by Rev. P. H. Dalton, Mr. THOS. H. McNEILL to Mrs. SARAH C. AYER.

DIED,

At her residence in Moore county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. NANCY PHILLIPS, consort of the much lamented Rev. Eli Phillips. The deceased has for forty-five years been a member of the Baptist Church; [illegible] no doubt met her in Heaven; has left 9 to mourn their irreparable loss, one in California, 2 in Mississippi. But we feel assured that our loss is her eternal gain. Death had no terrors for her. She often expressed, I do not fear to die. Although her sufferings were excruciating, her end was peace. Her last words were—He smooths my passage to the skies. [Com.

The Recorder will please copy.

In New Haven (Conn.) on the 10th ult., after a long and painful illness, aged 65 years, Mrs. JULIA, the relict of the late William Scarborough, merchant of Savannah, formerly of Wilmington.

In Johnston county, on the 5th ult., Mrs. SARAH ADAMS, wife of Wm. R. Adams, aged 34 years. Also, on the 13th, Mrs. ELEA ADAMS, aged about 61 years, wife of Rev. Jesse Adams. Also, on the 24th, S. W. B. ADAMS, aged about 28 years, son of Rev. Jesse Adams and Elea Adams. Also, on the 2d inst., Rev. JESSE ADAMS, aged about 60 years. The disease of which the above persons died was Pneumonia.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 7—Str Chatham, with goods for Cook & Taylor, Shelly & Field, J F Chambers & Co, E Belo, J M A Drake, T F Prather, J G Cairns, J R & J Sloan, H L Myrover & Co, H Branson & Son, F Fries, Farnham, Hix & Co, C A Brown, Rev C F Deems, D Kivett, W Cook, E Fuller, Foote & Johnson, Worth & Saunders, E J Hale & Son, Z W Fatillo, F L Gorrell, King & Hege, B Rose & Son, W Winslow, A S Brown.

Jan 10—Str Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for T F Prather, Cook & Taylor, D Kivett, C Banks, W Prior, J Utley, C S Johnson, J W Conrad, A W Steel, E Fuller, C Caison, G W Parriss, F L Gorrell, F C Hall, King & Hege, W Branchon, Cornell & Cain, S T Hawley & Son, W H Lutterloh, H A London, Mrs C Fitzharris, J F Chambers & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, G C Mendenhall, E Mitchell, Hon J D Toomer, H L Myrover & Co, Mrs L L Saunders, J D Williams, J H Hall, J F Marsh, J R & S Gilmer, J R & J Sloan, Carr & Watson, D C McPhail, Snow Camp Co, J & B G Worth, R Gray.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

A TEACHER WANTED.

W. H. BEATTY and Calvin J. Dickson, of Bladen county, near Beatty's Bridge, want to employ a Teacher who can teach the English Language and the different rules of Arithmetic and Mathematics. We do not want any of those fine talented young men, without industry, or energy, or sobriety.

W. H. BEATTY.
Jan'y 5, 1852. 55-2w

☞ Mr. John D. Dove has purchased the Stock in the "Provision Store" at the Wagon Yard, and will conduct the business hereafter on his own account.

JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1852. 55-3w

A 15 barrel Turpentine Still for sale.—The Still and all the fixtures are complete and nearly new, only run part of last Summer.

THOMAS McDANIEL.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-2t

Candles! Candles!! Candles!!!

BEST FAYETTEVILLE MOULD CANDLES for sale at the Proprietor's Store, Hay street, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jeweler's Store.

Persons desiring to have their Tallow made into Candles will please send it in.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-3m
Carolinian.

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those indebted to us by Note or Account, will please call and settle. We are in want of money. Interest will be charged on all Accounts for 1851 after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.
Jan'y 1, 1852. 54tf

☞ Mrs. S. L. Smith wishes to sell her CARRIAGE and HORSES. The Carriage is a fine one, and the Horses good and gentle. A bargain may be had by applying to

W. G. MATTHEWS.
Jan'y 6, 1852. 54-2t

1000 ORANGES,

THE best of the season. Just received and for sale by

CHS BANKS.
Jan'y 5, 1852. 54tf

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on the 25th December last, my Saddle Bags, in which there were One Hundred and Sixty Dollars in cash. I will pay a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for proof to convict the thief, or the same amount for the money and no questions asked.

A. LOVE.
Robeson county, Jan. 6, 1852. 54-3t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1851.

William Pemberton *vs.* Martin McPherson.

Original Attachment, levied on sundry goods, wares and merchandise.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin McPherson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this county: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said McPherson, that unless he come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1852, and replevy and plead, or satisfy the Plaintiff, that the Judgment will be entered against him pro confesso, and the goods levied on be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

N. KNIGHT, C. S. C.

Pr. adv. $3 50. 55-6t

EQUITY SALE.

Important Sale of Town Lots.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, at the Fall Term, 1851, I shall expose to sale at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 9th day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

3 Lots on Hay street, joining E. J. Lilly on the east, each 20 feet front, and running back to Franklin street, about 378 feet.

3 other Lots fronting on Hay street, west of the England Lot, each 20 feet front, and running back to Franklin street, about 378 feet.

2 Lots, each 20 front, on Maxwell st., and running back about 155 feet.

1 Lot, corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, 27 feet on Maxwell, and running back 155 feet on Franklin.

Also, all the Land lying on Mumford and Maxwell streets, known as 'Military Green,' bounded by Franklin, Mumford and Maxwell streets.

1 Lot, fronting 50 1/2 feet on Green st., between Gee's and McPherson's, as per plot.

2 Lots on Bow street, fronting 29 1-12 feet each.

1 unimproved Lot on the South side of Mumford street, facing T. J. Curtis, Esq.

TERMS: 1, 2 and 3 years' credit, with interest from date, the interest payable semi-annually, the purchasers giving bond with security [illegible] to the Master.

ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 22, 1851. 51ts

Greensborough (N. C.) Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "THE GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," and duly organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
JOHN A. MEBANE, [illegible]
W. J. McCONNEL, [illegible] Executive Com.
[illegible]

Directors.

James Sloan, John A. Mebane,
W. J. McConnel, Andrew Weatherly,
William S. Rankin, C. P. Mendenhall,
Jed. H. Lindsay, [illegible]
Shubal G. Coffin, Jesse Shelly,
William H. [illegible], Jonathan [illegible],
Tyre Glenn.

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take risks upon dwelling houses, stores, and other Buildings, [illegible] Furniture, Produce &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual [illegible] of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance are, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; and no stronger argument can be [illegible] in its favor, than the confidence [illegible] in the [illegible] Companies are in successful operation.

[illegible] the principles of the Company [illegible] Agents.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys, [illegible] Insurance in said Company.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1851. 51-6m

THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO.

ARE anxious to settle their business as soon as possible, and would respectfully suggest to their debtors the necessity of attending to their notes and accounts. Further notice need not be expected. Those having claims against them are invited to settlement.

THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 27, 1851. 51-3w

The Subscribers have on hand,

NO. 1 and 2 MACKEREL,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Tanner's and Sperm Oil,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

With a [illegible] which they invite the attention of [illegible], at wholesale or retail.

[illegible] & JOHNSON.

Dec. 27, 1851. 51-3w

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York a large and general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,* GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, [illegible] Swedes and English Iron, [illegible] Loaf and Black Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash or on time to those who pay punctually, as any house in the State or country.

[illegible] market price [illegible] Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

[illegible] N. C. Dec. [illegible], 1851. 47tf

Oxford Female College.

THIS Institution, located in Oxford, Granville Co., N. C., under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnets for winter trimmed with deep blue [illegible] and lined with light blue satin; in [illegible] trimmed plain with Pink [illegible] and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms.—Per session of five months, payable one half in advance. Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10; in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take a partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in an English course at $20 for each study. Extra expenses. Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3. The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $8; in Oil $15. Needle Work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be had by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.

Dec. 16, 1851. 48-t1M

For Christmas!

RAISINS, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Currants, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Hazlenuts, Pecan Nuts, Cake Ornaments, Preserved Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Cocoa, Chocolate, Brandy Pine Apples, Cherries, Sardines, Salmon, Pickles and Preserves, Cheese and Crackers, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

For sale low, by

CHAS. BANKS, Green street.

Dec. 17, 1851. 18tf

NOTICE.

A TEACHER wanted, to take charge of the Academy at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself, at this office.

J. A. MAULTSBY.

Whiteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 48-tf

North Carolina Kerseys.

ARCY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-tf

NOTICE.

The Public are informed that the subscriber is the authorised Agent for the sale of McKINSTRY'S PORTABLE SAW MILLS, manufactured in Washington City, of 20 horse power engine, locomotive boiler, which are the only actual Portable Saw Mills he has ever seen —no brick being used in their erection. Those in want of these Mills will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber. Mr. McKinstry informs him that Geo. Page & Co. have never manufactured a Portable Engine like the above, and therefore their right is in no danger of being infringed upon, as there is no necessity of doing so in this age of improvement.

H. G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

BOOT-MAKERS,

WHO want a superior article of Oak Tan SOLE LEATHER, with French and American CALF SKINS, can be supplied at our store.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 20, 1851. 44tf

JUST RECEIVED,

60 BBLS. Northern WHISKEY.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek [illegible] Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style, Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes, Wool Carding Machines, double and single Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low for cash, or on time to punctual [illegible] Having experience in the Machine business, [illegible] no hesitation in saying that our work shall be [illegible] by any shop [illegible] in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, N. C., will [illegible] prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Dec. 2, 1851. 47-6m

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOK-BINDER.

Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and [illegible] bound, and old Books re-bound, at a [illegible]

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

TURPENTINE LAND

FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 350 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

18th Nov. 1851.

W. MACINTYRE offers for sale—
15 bbls. prime MESS PORK.
25 bbls. No. 1 Lard.
5 kegs Butter, 1st quality.

Liberty Point. 40tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

119 *William street, New York,*

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture, consisting in part of

Cloth Cloaks, all qualities.
Black and colored Cloth Surtout and Sack Overcoats, every grade.
Labrador and Lamb's wool Beaver ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, made reversible, to wear either side out.
Beaver cloth, Petersham and Kersey Overcoats, every style.
Dress and Frock Coats of French cloth, superior quality, equal to custom work.
Sack Coats of all kinds and qualities.
Pants of fine French Doeskin.
Ditto of fancy Cassimere, in variety.
Ditto of Sattinets, Kerseys, &c.
Vests, of Satin, plain and fancy Silks, Silk Velvets, Wool Velvets, Cashmere, Cassimere, Valencia, Marseilles, &c.
Vests, of white and figured Silks, for weddings and parties, in variety.

—ALSO—

Shirts, plain and embroidered; Collars; Undershirts; Drawers; Cravats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of medium and cheap CLOTHING.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at NEW YORK PRICES.

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*

Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3m

Hotchkiss Water Wheels

CAN be furnished by the undersigned. Old Mills can save $10 to $15, and new Mills $30 to $40, by procuring these Wheels of me. Casting for the latest improvements in saw mills constantly on hand. Steam mills repaired throughout. Grates for burning saw dust, sash weights, corn shellers, Blacksmith irons, mill spindles, gearing, backs for chimneys, fronts for fire places, and castings of every description, made to order.

He has just returned from the Great Exhibition, and is prepared to furnish machinery of the latest improvement. A few patterns for fancy railing fences for yards and cemeteries expected daily. Horse Powers for threshing grain, sawing wood, and grinding corn, made to order. A four-horse Power, with grist mill to grind 40 to 50 bushels of corn per day, for $350. He is also making preparation to manufacture Page's celebrated Saw Mills for sawing lumber,—will saw 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

A specimen of fancy Casting can be seen at the Observer Office.

H. G. HALL.

Nov. 19, 1851. 41-3m

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

ONE THOUSAND RAFTS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and money, will find it to their interest to send their produce to the care of R. Shaw, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

RODERICK SHAW.

Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1851. 35-3m

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.

S. & W.

Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf

Page's Circular-Saw Steam Mills.

THE undersigned is the authorized Agent for the sale of these Mills, and will be glad to receive orders for them at S. W. Mill's, to be propelled either by Steam, Water or Horse power. These Mills have been used on the Plank Roads in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and are always approved. They are used and preferred by the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and I have the word of some of the very experienced Directors of that Company to say they perform admirably. They are cheaper than any other Mill, will perform better, and saw more lumber.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1851. 39-3m

Distillers of Turpentine.

I HAVE reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be extra sized. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $5 per ton.

A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, Nov. 10, 1851. 39-2m

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.

From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 9, 1851. 3tf

Arcy, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

TOBACCO.

PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.

J. & T. WADDILL.

October 25, 1851. 34-tf

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1ypd

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

MERCER POTATOES.

25 BARRELS now landing.
5 hhds. Molasses do.

For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.

Nov. 24. 42tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharf has on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN.

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

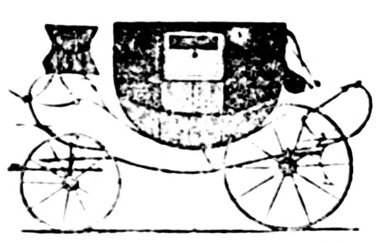
Sept. 12, 1851. 21-y

FRESH CRACKERS, &c.

15 BBLS. and half bbls. Butter Crackers.
10 boxes Soda ditto.
12 ditto Wine, Picnic, Sugar and Boston Crackers.

For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks to the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.

30,000

LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 7tf

THE undersigned, Founder and Machinist, has consented to act as Agent for the only actual PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL in the United States, made by Wm. McKinstry of Washington. These Mills are of Cast Iron, no brick being used in their erection. They can be taken down, removed 5 miles, and put in operation in 16 hours. Power of Engine 20 horse; will cut 15,000 feet Plank Road Lumber per 24 hours. These Mills have taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair over all others, and are considered the best in the world. I would be pleased to receive orders, either for the Engines with or without the Mill. Letter addressed to H. G. Hall will receive prompt attention.

I will put these Mills up any where within 10 miles of Fayetteville, if desirable.

H. G. HALL.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

Campbellton Property in Market.

THE subscriber offers for sale three Dwelling Houses and one Store House, which are large and in good repair. Also, four unimproved Lots. One of the above mentioned Dwellings is the residence of the subscriber. It is large and very convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, and is in good repair. Bargains may be expected, if application is made soon.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Dec. 23, 1851. 51-3w

COMPETITION DEFIED!

Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES.

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

Julius Scott, }
O. S. Baldwin, } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, }
A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN

WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality. Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality.—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun.

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Office.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

Groceries of all kinds,

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

Line of four-horse Post Coaches, from Fayetteville to Warsaw,—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at 1/4 past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

STOVES! STOVES!!

SUITABLE for Churches, Parlors, Factories, and Stores. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

NEW CARPETING.

10 ROLLS Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, new and fashionable Patterns, just received.

—ALSO—

15 kegs Spikes and large Nails,
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bags Shot,

Indigo, Chocolate, Salad and Castor Oil, with an addition to our Stock of Hardware.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

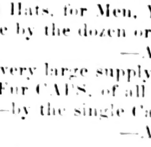
THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—



Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

LABORERS WANTE

THE subscribers wish t[illegible] borers, to work on the [illegible] Raleigh Plank Road, between [illegible] Kingsbury. Wages 75 [illegible] Application may be made to [illegible] subscribers.

JOHN P. M[illegible]
THOMAS J[illegible]

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 185

Uwharie Male & Female A

The Exercises of this [illegible] will commence on the 1st day of [illegible] under the care and direction of [illegible] Brooks, A. M., whose reputation [illegible] well known. The Institution [illegible] country, 9 miles Southwest [illegible] is designed to be preparatory [illegible] Sophomore and Junior Cl[illegible] also to afford the facilities [illegible] a collegiate course of [illegible] knowledge of all the English [illegible] Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French [illegible] guages, to any extent that [illegible] The neighborhood is [illegible] morality, and is entirely [illegible] tations to vice and [illegible] towns and villages, and [illegible] tages as a situation for [illegible] Much attention will be paid to [illegible] general department of [illegible] of books and stationery [illegible] on hand near the Academy.

Tuition—per Session [illegible]
Primary English Branches [illegible]
Common English [illegible]
Higher [illegible]
Languages [illegible]

Board, per month, [illegible] ing, $5.

For further particulars, [illegible] at Gray's X Roads, R[illegible]

R. G. [illegible]
ALEX. S[illegible]
Z. RUSH
BENJ. [illegible]
WILLIAM [illegible]

Dec. 10, 1851.

ROBERT L. MAIT

No. 28 North Fro[illegible]

Philadelph

Commission Merchant [illegible] of Cotton and W[illegible]

OFFERS his services to [illegible] turers of the [illegible] mission, and [illegible] rough acquaintance [illegible] with the Manufacturing [illegible] this section, gives [illegible] their interests. [illegible] the demand for Yarns [illegible] principal consuming [illegible] Union, will be [illegible]

Orders for all kinds [illegible] Machinery of the best [illegible] improvements, will [illegible] terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. [illegible]
C. Benton, [illegible]
James Kyle, Jr., [illegible]

Dec. 20, 1851.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLI

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Q[illegible] October Term, 18[illegible]

Alexander and [illegible] Mc[illegible]
[illegible]
Petition [illegible]

IT appearing to [illegible] that John Mc[illegible] and wife Jennett, [illegible] State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made [illegible] Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] to appear at the next Term [illegible] held for the County of Moore [illegible] House in Carthage, on [illegible] January next, then and there [illegible] or demur to the said petition [illegible] be taken pro confesso, and [illegible] them.

Witness, Alexander C[illegible] said Court, at Office, [illegible] October, A. D. 1851, and [illegible] American Independence.

A. C. C[illegible]

[Pr. adv. $3 50.]

Factory Stock for Sa

THE Subscriber, as A[illegible] of the Estate of David Kime [illegible] for sale to the highest [illegible] 19th day of January [illegible] ton Factory on Deep River [illegible] ty, *Twenty-One Shares* [illegible] Capital Stock of the Deep River [illegible] Company. This Factory has [illegible] and put into operation [illegible] newest and most approved [illegible] Factory building is a large [illegible] building: and the [illegible] &c., are in good style [illegible] power is perhaps not surpassed [illegible] Deep River. Rarely is an [illegible] to capitalists to make a [illegible] of funds, as is now offered [illegible] without reserve, and on a credit [illegible] Bond and approved security [illegible]

R. S. S[illegible]

Dec. 10, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore [illegible] der the name of J. A. R[illegible] this day dissolved by mutual [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]
GILBERT [illegible]
JOHN C. M[illegible]

The undersigned w[illegible] the business of the [illegible] Stand in Lumberton, under the [illegible] LAND & McKAY, where [illegible] scription can be bought [illegible] terms.

JOHN [illegible]
GILBERT [illegible]

Lumberton, July 1, 18[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having [illegible] tinue his business in Wades[illegible] this method of informing the [illegible] still be found at his old stand [illegible] son Hotel, where he will [illegible] hand a full assortment of [illegible] Liquors, Wines, Cordials, [illegible] freshments usually found in [illegible] country. He hopes by strict [illegible] business, rigid preservation [illegible] unceasing care for the [illegible] of his customers, to merit [illegible] share of the public patronage.

WM. W[illegible]

Wadesborough, July 15, 18[illegible]

FOR SALE.

MY PLANTATION in Cumber[illegible] on Upper Little River, [illegible] from Fayetteville and [illegible] ing about three hundred acres [illegible] which are low grounds, [illegible] fence, ditched, and ready for [illegible] good orchard, fine spring water [illegible] improvements. For terms apply [illegible] in Wilmington.

Dec. 8, 1851.

IN STORE.

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings [illegible] ers, Cultivators, Straw Cutt[illegible] ning Wheels.

E. C. HALL [illegible]

Oct. 18, 1851.

Hillsborough Acade

THE next Session of this [illegible] commence on Tuesday the [illegible] ary next. Terms per Session [illegible]

BENJ. R. HUSKE

Nov. 26.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH

HAS taken an Office on Hay [illegible] of the Hotel Building.

July 14, 18[illegible]